NEW YORK HERALD.

JANES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DOTTOR N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS FERMS, and in a wanter. Money sent by wast saill be at the

THE DAILT HERALD, two cents per copy, \$\(\) per annum. THE WERELY HELALD, every Naturally, ut six conts opps, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition, \$4 per annum any part of Grant Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continent, its endude postage. FANILY HERALD, every Walnesday, at four ceals per enty or \$2 per owner.

**POLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
**POLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
**person subjected from any quarter of the world; if used, with
**Containing the world of the world; if used, with
**Containing the world of the

JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, charpness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AGADENT OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street, -ITALIAN OFREA

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Man or the World-Mons. Mallet-Husband at Sight. RIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE LIFE OF AN ACTRES BOWERT THEATER, BOWEY.-THE BOTTLE-DECHALA-

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Going to THE

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway.-Out

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - After

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREA NEGRO BONGS AND BUMANGUES—BURLESQUE EQUESTRIA.

CAMPRELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOFIAN PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

NEW HALL, Broadway, next Bleecker street.—MEGHANICAL PAINTING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, &C.

New York, Monday, November 15, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Wickman

will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city to-morrow af ternoon at one o'clock to go by railroad, and at three o'clock to go by steamboat. The European edition of the Herand, printed in French

and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places

In Europe:—
LONDON. . . Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill
Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
Parts . . . Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 Place de la Bours
Lavercol. . Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.
Haves . . . Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour o

The foggy, drizzly, dirty weather that prevailed all day Saturday, was pretty effectually cleared away about ten o'clock on the same night by a stinging norwester, which caused no trifling des truction of awnings, signboards and the like. About three o'clock Sunday morning the wind rose to a perfect gale, and many vessels at the piers along the rivers were more or less injured by chafing, but none of them, so far as ascertained suffered serious damage. The change of wind caused an agreeable change of atmosphere, and at daylight vesterday ice was formed in the streets and on the sidewalks where rain had previously fallen.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which left Southamp ton on the 3d inst., is now fully due at this port. Last year at this time she made her homeward pas sage in eleven days and eight hours, but her trip at this time is doubtless prolonged by the adverse winds which have prevailed. It will be seen, by reference to our shipping intelligence, that not single vessel reached this port from seaward vester. day, though several are reported by pilots as in the offing, beating in.

We have advices from Havana to the 9th inst. Om correspondent says :- The Spanish fleet, expected here daily, will unite with the English in maintaining the independence of Nicaragua, and depend on my word that no filibustering will be permitted. he Spaniards will not be allowed to measure swords with Mexico, notwithstanding the French influence that preponderates towards the former, but the British and American governments will probably demand the adjustment of all disputes concerning the Isthmus by mediation. The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas is about 102,000 boxes. Trade is very dull and there are no orders on hand, either from Europe or the United States.

We learn from Washington that the return of Gen. Page to Venezuela will probably be delayed somewhat, owing to the naval authorities not being able to get a steamer in readiness at the time originally decided upon. The Secretary of the Navy, however, has arranged matters so as to ensure the arrival of the General in Venezuela in time to take part in the elections there in December, as he is exceedingly desirous of participating in that important event

Under a recent enactment, the examination of students for admission to the bar will be held but twice a year instead of monthly, as heretofore About thirty young aspirants for legal hopors attended in the Supreme Court on Saturday, and underwent a thorough and most searching scruting by Messrs. Ketchum, Fullerton and J. T. Williams, the examiners appointed by the Court. The answering was generally good. The report will be made to the general term in a few days.

The case of Barnes & Dodge against ex-Mayor Wood and others, a suit brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages for being prevented from fulfill ing their contract to raise the sunken ship Joseph Walker, was decided on Saturday in the Superior Court. The jury rendered a verdict of \$12,778 for the plaintiffs.

Elizabeth Carr, one of the wounded domestics of the Gouldy family, died at the City Hospital yesterday. The boy, Charles Gouldy, is not expected to recover from his injuries, and Mr. Gouldy and the girl Johanna Murphy are in an exceedingly critical condition. It is thought that Mrs. Gouldy will re-

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variation of wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz.: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock



wday. Morning, clear; afternoon, cloudy; night. ar all day. Wednes 'day-More ing, bazy; afternoon, clear; night,

-Morning, t. azy; afternoon, clear; night, over-

Friday C | war all day | Overcast, with tight rain.

The sales of cotton on Saturday embraced about 1,000 bales. The market closed steady at unchanged prices. Flour was in fair request, while sales were less active and prices without change of importance. Wheat was in limited demand, and sales were quite light. Prime to choice lots continued to be firmly held. Corn was firm, while sales were more moderate at 73c. for New Orleans mixed, and at 74c. a 75c., chiefly at the inside figure, for Western mixed. Southern yellow was at 85c. a 86c., and Jersey do. at 84c. a 86c. Pork was less active and buoy Sales of mess were made at \$17 35 a \$17 44, and o prime at \$13 50 a \$14. Boof was steady and in good de mand. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 400 hhds and 800 boxes. Coffee was quiet and sales limited Freight engagements were moderate, while rates were un Cotton was taken to Rotterdam at %c., and to Havre at 3/c. Cheese to London was taken at 30s., and some 500 flasks of quicksilver to Liverpool at 15s.

The Slavery Agitation-The Dred Scott De-

n and the Democracy. We anticipate, among the first legislative measures of the approaching session of Congress a bill repealing the population restriction of the English Kansas compromise, and authorizing the people of Kansas to adopt a State constitution. n view of her admission into the Union upon the basis of her existing population. We also anticipate, against any proposition of this sort that may be introduced, the usual denunciations warnings and threatenings of the Southern fire enters; and yet the chances are decidedly in favor of some such proposition becoming a law of the land before the fourth day of March next. The restriction in question-an unmeaning nullity-involves no obligation of respect, Congres sional or Executive; and as it is the only remaining impediment to the complete and permanent abatement of the Kansas nuisance, the sooner the finishing touch is applied the better it will be for all concerned.

But there is another matter, in reference to slavery in the Territories, which embraces a Southern constitutional abstraction of a somewhat threatening character to the harmony of the Northern and Southern expounders of democratic principles. We refer to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The interpreters of the Southern democracy tell us that, according to this supreme decision, the Southern slaveholder has the right to settle with his slave property in any of the Territories of the Union; and that so far from Congress or the local Territorial government possessing any power to interfere to the prejudice of said slave property, it is the duty of Congress and of the local authorities to protect it; and that the sovereign people of the Territory cannot, in any form, undertake to legislate against slavery until they shall have entered into the work of a State constitution.

On the other hand, Mr. Senator Douglas, who of late appears to have been restored to the fellowship and admiration of the Southern fire eaters, pronounces the Dred Scott decision substantially the filmsiest shell of a constitutional abstraction. He admits that it affirms the equal right of the slaveholder and his slaves in the settlement of the common Territories of the Union. he pleads the non-intervention of Congress, but he says that the local Territorial authorities. under the "popular sovereignty" doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, still retain the power to encourage or to repel the institution of slavery by friendly or unfriendly municipal legislation. Now, which is right-Mr. Douglas or Mr. Keitt? We confess that the answer will be a matter of no practical consequence, inasmuch as the Southern game of the extension of slavery within the existing Territories of the Union has ended with the Southern failure in this disastrous Kansas experiment.

But still, we must have a common democratiunderstanding of this Dred Scott judgment, or we can have no democratic harmony. Mr. Douglas plumply declares that, under this decision, Congress cannot in any way interfere with slavery in the Territories; but all the leading deorgans of the South inform us th decree recognizing slavery makes it the constitu tional duty of Congress to pass a special code of laws for the protection of slavery in all the Territories. This is the issue which must be settled. either for or against Mr. Douglas, before we can undertake to pronounce him sufficiently "sound upon the goose question" to enter within the sanctuary of the Charleston Convention. The introduction in the Senate of a bill embracing a code of pains and penalties for the protection of slavery in Nebraska Utah, &c., would doubtless create a sensation: but if some Southern Presidential rival or Douglas does not set a trap of this figure in which to catch him, we are deceived in our interpretation of the Dred Scott logic of our Southern democratic expounders.

Mr. Seward has declared that among the first duties of the republican party is the duty of reversing this Dred Scott decision. To this end he proposes a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, with the majority of the Judges on the side of "freedom." He intends to make this issue a leading feature of the Presidental canvass of 1860. But where will be the necessity for that unless the democracy shall in the interval give some tangible meaning to these Dred Scott abstructions? According to Mr. Douglas they amount practically to nothing, the Supremo Court being subordinate and subject to the bigher law" of "popular sovereignty:" but according to the Richmond Enquirer, the Presidential organ of General Wise, the Supreme Court has declared slavery in the Territories a constitutional right, which Territorial squatters cannot touch, but which Congress may and should protect by special legislation.

Mr. Douglas has fought a hard battle, and has achieved a remarkable, but doubtful victory, in Illinois, upon a platform substantially the same as that occupied by the republicans in Pennsylvania and other States. His partisans, exaggerating his success, proclaim him now the autocrat of the democratic party. We have our misgivings upon this point, and our fears that the approach ing session of Congress will bring about a fatal cross-examination upon Dred Scott, or such Southern concessions upon that decision as will reduce it to the dead level of the Lecompton constitution.

The whole subject, in all its bearings, will doubtless be revived and discussed. North and South, within a week or two after the reassembling of Congress; and in this closing chapter of the Kansas agitation, and in the new schedule of legislative measures and issues, foreign and domestic, which we anticipate in the President's annual message we expect the beginning of a new chapter in the history of our political parties. But, in this view, as the Dred Scott decision has been engrafted upon the democratic platform, one of the first essentials to democratic harmony is an official interpretation of the dicta of the Supreme Court. Thus, so far as Mr. Douglas is concerned, a bill-say from Mr. Toombs, of Georgia-providing a code of slave laws for the Territories, may be the test question

in reference to the Charleston Convention,

The Proposed Revision of the Constitution-The Popular Vote Against It.

Although the full returns of the votes for and gainst the proposition to call a convention for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of the State of New York have not been received from all the counties of the State, vet the result is sufficiently well ascertained to justify the assertion that the proposition is negatived by a very decided majority. The only three counties remaining to be heard from on the subject are New York, Ulster and Westchester: and the probability is that the result of the aggregate vote in these counties will only increase the majority against the proposition.

The action of the people of the State on this most important measure reveals a curious condition of things. There is not an intelligent, conscientious man in the city, who does not realize and acknowledge that there are many things in our present State constitution that need alteration: chief among these is the judiciary system with which it has afflicted us. Our courts of justice, with one or two exceptions, are now nothing more than arenas for the exhibition of party and personal feeling, of ill-breeding on the part of counsel and of stunidity and imbecility on the part of Judges, and for confounding inextricably every question of law and of fact that comes up before them. The decision that is made by one Judge to-day, is revised and reversed to-morrow by another Judge sitting in a court of co-ordinate or inferior juris diction, regardless of law, of justice, of decency or of judicial etiquette. In consequence of these indicial cross purposes and antagonistic deci sions, cases are got into inextricable confusion justice and equity are defeated, frauds against the city and against individuals are sustained and scoundrels who ought to be serving the State in the penitentiary or State prison, or who ought to have expiated their guilt upon the scaffold, are turned loose upon society or allowed to cheat the gallows for years.

All this is due to our present judiciary system as organized by the constitution and the Code. The prize fighters and shoulder hitters and bullies and vagabonds who control the primary elections are the source from which we get our Judges and from such a polluted source it would be unnatural to expect anything pure. It is not from any failure on the part of the people of New York to see and to appreciate the evils which this state of things produces that their apathy in applying a remedy proceeds. The people realise and are ashamed of the low condition to which our bench and our bar have been brought by the popular election of Judges. And yet they are so apathetic that when the chance of changing all this was presented to them they held themselves aloof, declined to avail themselves of the oppor tunity, and left the judiciary to sink lower and lower in point of ability, character and reputa-

It is not a matter of any surprise that the people of the rural districts should in general have given, as they did, majorities against the proposed revision of the constitution. They do not experience from it the evils with which the communities in large cities are afflicted. In the rural districts the primary elections are not controlled by ruffians and loafers. They are usually men of substance and respectability that take part in them-men having a direct and lasting interest in the good local government of their township. district or county. It usually follows that those who get the nominations for judicial and other offices are men qualified by their character and acquirements to discharge the functions of the offices to which they are respectively nominated with credit to themselves and with advantage to the community. It must almost invariably be so, for the various candidates are always known to the entire body of the constituency. It is quite otherwise in New York and other large ities. Party organizations, under the control of political loafers and rowdies, decree who shall be the nominees for the various offices to be filled and it is needless to say that these decrees are always the subject of bargain and sale. Nominations to offices are bought and sold, and he who bids highest, other things being equal. gets the prize. Under such a system, the only wonder is that we have not lapsed into just such a state of demoralization and disorganization as gave San Francisco such a bad notoriety before the advent of the Vigilance Committee.

Such being the condition of things in this great metropolis of the Union, it was but natural to suppose that the opportunity offered by the State Legislature to have the constitution revised and amended would have been gladly accepted by the people, and that an immense majority would have gone up from this city in favor of such revision and amendment. But, although the official returns have not been sent up, there is no doubt that the utmost apathy prevailed here in regard to the question, and that the return of the votes will show, if not a majority against the proposition, at least a very slim majority in favor of it. The fact is, the democratic politicians did not want to have this Convention, because, in the first place, they feared that the next Legislature would throw upon the Convention the settlement of questions which it would otherwise be called upon itself to decide; and, in the second place, because they did not want to give to the republicans a controlling voice in the framing of a State constitution. The democratic leaders, therefore-those who had the getting up of the tickets-did not supply to voters any tickets for or against the calling of a Convention: and prebably not one-half of those who cast their votes in this city took the trouble to express their will on that subject at all. So it has always been here. The wealthy and respectable classes are always very eloquent in denouncing official abuses and in blowing up the administration of city affairs, but when it comes to acting they are nowhere. They either do not vote at all, or do not exercise any discretion or judgment in voting. If they do condescend to vote, they take the ticket supplied to them by this party or by that party and vote it without examination. It is, therefore, the fault of the apathy or indolence of the respectable people of New York, who certainly must have a numerical majority, that the laws are so badly administered, and that the Empire City is the most expensively and worst governed city in the civilized world.

The vote on the revision of the constitution was not more than one-half of the total vote cast for State officers. The figures from all the counties except the three before mentioned show that there were-

Majority against it...... 34,098 With the figures from New York, Ulster and Westchester added, there will probably appear

to have been an aggregate vote of 270,000 cast

on this question, or, in other words, about one-

officers. While in one aspect of the case this may be regarded as an expression of public opinion favorable on the whole to the constitution as it stands, it must, we think, be regarded in the other aspect as an evidence of the anathy of the people in regard to subjects of the most vital importance. The opportunity of improving our udicial system and other practical evils in local government has been offered and declined: and we have now no other remedy but to try and make the most of a bad bargain. If our citizens would have an elective judiciary, let them at least see, in the future, that their suffrages are given to none but worthy men, and that, at all events, the bench be kept free from partisan influence and corruption.

The Phases of Anarchy in Mexico-Develope ments of Our Pacific Empire.

We learned yesterday by telegraph of the arrival at New Orleans of the mail steamship Tenessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 9th inst. Taking into account the facts that the news by her has come through the biased medium of the constitutionalists, who hold Vera Cruz, and that it has been muddled by the New Orleans agent who sent it, or the telegraphic operator who manipulated it, we read the advices in this

The reported capture of Guadalaiara by the constitutionalists under Degollado is confirmed and the steamer Guerrero has been recaptured by that party at Tabasco. In other respects the Zuloaga government seems to be gaining ground. The clergy had come forward with another miltion of dollars to support its operations, and it has obtained possession of one port on the Pacific-San Blas. No contemplated movement by the constitutionalists is announced, and nothing said of the whereabouts of Miramon Vidaurri Echeagaray, Garza, or any others of the active leaders on either side. From all this we can only deduce that the struggle of impotence still continues, and that no element of power or of political and social reorganization has yet been developed in that unhappy republic.

But while Mexico is exhibiting these evidences of internal weakness and decay, the external elements of change are gathering round her. At this moment Spain is preparing to interfere in her political affairs, and to restore, either by intrigue or by force, some portion of her old power over the country. She has two strings to her bow, both of which are now endeavoring to fisten themselves upon the knobs of power. Santa Anna is at St. Thomas, and his agents are actively at work in Havana, and in every part of Mexico, to carry him back there. Gen. Robles, who has so long represented the republic at Washington, where he has had a side door communication with the Spanish legation ever since the advent of Senor Tassara, is now concealed in Mexico, and is working strenuously to get into the Presidency. Both of these gentlemen count upon Spanish influence and Spanish doubloons to support them if they succeed. At the same time the Anglo-French fleet, having bombarded Laguayra together, in order to impress the fact of their alliance more vividly upon both North and South America, are gradually converging towards the Gulf of Mexico in order to protect Spain against any contingencies that may arise from this movement; for it is well known to the statesmen of America and Europe that a declaration by Spain of war against Mexico is a virtual declaration of war against the United States.

But there is another element springing up that is destined to have no small influence in the affairs of Mexico. The opening of two or three new transit routes to our Pacific States has already brought down the price of passage from the Atlantic shore to San Francisco, and will yet reduce it still more. We have here thousands of hardy, energetic and enterprising men, who have been thrown out of employment by the financial crisis of last year and are now longing to find a new scene for their enterprise. Already the reduced price of passage is enticing them to California. Arizona is holding out golden visions to their view. Here, only plodding toil awaits them. These bave begun to move, and the next twelve months will witness an extraordinary increase in the muscle, bone, and sinew of our Pacific empire. The development of that empire northward has been stopped by the failure of the Fraser river movement. Reaction there has set in, and the tide must turn southward. The thinly inhabited western States of Mexico, Lower California, Sinaloa, Jalisco and Colima, belong to the grand scheme of our Pacific empire. California and Arizona have come into it. The others must soon follow; and the tide of destiny only waited the cheapening of the transit from here to California to commence its flood. The journals of San Francisco are at this moment clamoring that "Mexico must be annexed." Another expedition to Sonora is on foot there. and our correspondent tells us that " if provisions and transportation can be had there will be no difficulty in raising two thousand able-bodied. reckless and brave men."

It is time for our government to look closely to these Mexican questions. With California filibusters and the natural development of our Pacific empire on one side, and Spanish intrigues with Anglo-French assistance on the other, we may have lively times much sooner than the politicians, who look only to their chances of success or defeat in a petty election at home, have any idea of.

OUR INDIAN WAR IN OREGON,-We publish this morning a highly interesting and full description of the last grand battle of the Indian war in Oregou-the flight, pursuit and submission of the Inlians. The rigorous action of Col. Wright against the Spokans and other hostile tribes in that region has completely avenged the treacherous attack on Col. Steptoe's command, and has brought the war, which promised to be protracted and expensive, to a decided termination, Heretofore the inadequacy of our force in the Indian country, and the difficulty of making rapid combinations, have not only kept us always in trouble with a few hostile tribes, but encouraged the Indians to such a degree that a few months ago a long and serious war with a powerful confederacy of hostile tribes soumed inevitable. Now, happily, all fears on that hand are banished by the decisive victory of our troops in Oregon, and the abject submission of the most dangerous nations in that Territory. The prestige of the once formidable alliance is gone, and it is not probable that the spirit of defiance now broken will ever be revived.

In addition to the description of the termination of the Oregon war, we give an official report by General Scott of all the Indian battles for the past year, together with the names of the officers engaged therein. It appears that from May, 1857, to October of the present year, our troops have had eighteen decisive conflicts with the Indians in half of the entire vote that was cast for State | plotida, New Mexico, Texas, Oregon and Wash say, "Go it, Bonner!"

ington Territories, which must have cost the country an immense sum. It is well known that many of our Indian wars originate with a set of speculators, such as land jobbers, traders, liquor venders and others, who frequently embroil the tribes in quarrels and provoke retaliation for their own selfish purposes. Every million expended in an Indian war brings so much profit to the parties who hang around our frontier outposts. Every acre recovered from the Indians is source of gain to the land speculators. The Florida war cost the country forty millions; vet. had these dangerous intermeddlers been kept away from the Indian tribes, the latter migh have been removed from Florida for one fortieth of that sum. How much Florida made of the operation is incalculable. The general government should take some measures to protect the Indians from the mischievous influence of these classe If it does not we shall have no end of expensive Indian wars as long as there is a hostile tribe on our frontier.

LITERARY SCRIBES AND PHARISEES-CURIOUS

MOVEMENTS IN THE NEWSPAPER WORLD .-- We live in a remarkable age. It is an age of "progress," we are told. The human race is constantly called upon to come forward and be ameliorated, revised, improved, cultivated, polished and refined upon the lowest possible pecuniary terms. One set of philosophers of the Mrs. Cora Hatch school will ameliorate any number of people with a lecture at one dime per head. If anybody could read the whole of a book by Andrew Jackson Davis, the patient student might, if he survived, come out regencrated at the absurdly low rate of seventy-five cents, currency of Connecticut. For two "York shillings" one of the leaders of the free love mevement promises to unfold the whole secret of perfect social happiness. And still better calculated to place reform and progress, like sixpenny callicoes or gallery seats in the theatre. within the reach of all, an enterprising Bohemian, who has had the shame of seeing a great many of his schemes blow up, as well as the glory of initiating no end of them. lately established a journal, wherein was to be recorded all the developments in free love, free wool, free niggers, free farms, free dinners, free spiritual communications, free railroad rides, and so on. In point of fact, the world. according to this pundit, was verging towards entire social harmony, perfect freedom and thorough equality. But there is a marked pecuniary distinction between what is to be and what is, as the journalistic reformer ascertained from the perversity of the printers and the paper makers, who had not arrived at that elevated social plane whence they could look down with contempt upon dirty dollars. Consequently, the progress of the age is momentarily arrested-at least so far as the special organ of the free philanthropists is concerned. That lyre is mute just now.

Let it not be supposed, however, that the jourvalistic supply of second hand philanthrophy, with a little obscenity thrown in, has been exhausted. On the contrary, it is doled out to us almost daily by such journals as the Tribune and the Times, and finds a still more solid form in the recent publications of "unco gude" men like worthy Deacon Harper and his associates. They have joined hand-in-hand with several other friends of their species who were recently engaged in the printing of works upon free love in its most orthodox sense. The thick-headed police authorities-always opposed to progress unless when some one else is to move on-molest ed some time since the confreres of the Harpers and the protegés of the Times and Tribune, broke up their establishments, and burned so many of the books as were not preserved as elegant reminiscences of an agreeable duty. Of course, as soon as the free love issues were pronounced obscene by the officers of the law, the book trade and the Josephs of the Times and Tribune we desperately shocked. We have no doubt that the pious publishers of the Journal of Civilization wrestled powerfully in interceding before the Throne of Grace for the wretch that printed The Venus Miscellany. The daily journals before referred to preached long sermons on the same subject, and directly after, as well as before the Rutland orgic, again made themselves the organs of the free love movement, for advocating and illustrating which the "obscene" publishers were held in bonds.

That any one was surprised at this movement on the part of the journalists we must deny; but we do own to a slight degree of astonishment at finding that the severely respectable Harperslights of the synagogue, wardens and keepers of several hundred thousand immortal souls, reached through their amiable hebdomadal and their sugarcoated monthly-that they should have deliberately issued for general circulation a work-"The History of Prostitution," or Free Love, per sewhich is as bad as any of the suppressed works of the obscene school-is certainly remarkable-Then, the dainty Times, which trades upon its closely shaved, elegantly varnished respectability, culls its words and trims its sails, attempting to suit every eye and to catch every zephyr of favor, puffs the book, which only lacks the filthy plates that adorned the seized works to bring it under the torch of the Police Commissioners. The Tribune quotes it to prove the correctness of some of that journal's anti-marriage theories; and the Hon. Booby Brooks puffs it because it will sell, that being the summum bonum of everything. according to the third edition theory.

Here is another point: When our Saviour appeared in the streets of Jerusalem he was hooted down by the Scribes and Pharisees of that day. Could any good, they asked, come out of Nazareth? So with the literary Scribes and Pharisees of the present day. The Pharisees that print the Weekly Tribune, and the Weekly Times, and the Journal of Civilization, look upon the im mortal and everlasting Bonner, with his Ledger, as an interloper. A sensation-yellow-covered-eternally-advertising-Nazarene, is this Bonner, they say. They have pooh-poohed at his paper, and talked about the wicked tendency of such stories as the "Ensanguined Night Gown," or the "Bloody Horse Marine." or the "Demon Cab. Driver;" yet now, when they are printing and puffing the most disgusting details of vice, mi sery, shame and disease, we find the despised but immortal Bonner elevating the character of his journal by employing as a writer the finest scholar of his day—the ornate and classic Everett, whose daily walk is among the Athenian academicians and the Roman sages, whose acquaintance with bolles lettres, English and French, is thorough, and whose lips are as ready with the poetry of Tasso as with the flowing periods of Burke or the statistics of Joseph Hume. This is, indeed, a curious literary movement, when the immortal Bonner gives such a lesson to the pious Harpers, the righteous Greeley, and the stock jobbing little villains of the Times. At the risk of being considered familiar, we must

Papel and Protestant Intolerance in Europ A Field for the Missionaries

A meeting was held last week in one of the up-town churches for the purpose of adopting some measures calculated to alleviate the evils arising from priestly intolerance in Europe. The mmediate provocatives of this movement are of a two-fold origin. In one of the Italian cities the son of a Jew has been forcibly carried off from his parents and placed under priestly tutelage on the flimsy pretext that, by some accident or design, the boy had received Christian baptism, and that, therefore, as a brand plucked from the burning, the church was bound to take care that he should not be given over again to the Wicked In the second case the shoe happens to be on

the other foot. Papal intolerance or persecucution has nothing to do with it. It is the good old Protestant Lutheran kingdom of Sweden that has given the offence. It seems that some unrepealed law of the kingdom imposes civil disabilities on any subject who renounces the Protestant faith and adopts a heterodox creed. The penalties for such an offence are banishment and the deprivation of any inheritance to which the convert might chance to be entitled. This law has usually been suffered to remain inoperative, or at least has not often been enforced; but some five years ago a case arose upon it which created a strong public feeling in Sweden, and which seems, indeed, to have been got up more with the design of having such a weight of public opinion brought to bear upon the Swedish Diet as would induce it to repeal the law, than for any other purpose. The case was kept pending in the courts for the last five years. in the expectation that this relic of bigotry and intolerance would be removed by legislation; but finally the courts were compelled to pronounce judgment, and the six women who were the subjects of the prosecution were condemned to the prescribed punishment.

These, and the question as to a Protestant church in Paris, are the principal causes, we presume, that have excited those who call themselves the friends of civil and religious liberty, and that led to the meeting referred to.

It would be very desirable, no doubt, to see the restrictions placed upon the human will and intellect by intolerant and bigoted governments removed. It would be pleasant to see the Pope renounce his claim of infallibility, and acknowledge that there was a possibility of correctly interpreting the Scriptures in a manner slightly different from that given to it in the Vatican; and it would be equally pleasant to have all other Christian sects manifest a little more of the Christian virtues. But we are not silly enough to expect to see such a miracle. So long as churches have power they will not fail to exercise it, and very little effect can be produced upon them by public meetings or demonstrations that do not actually menace their exist ence or their privileges.

In regard to the Swedish matter, the fault does not lie in the government of that country. On the contrary, the government has for years past made every effort to have the penal laws on the subject of religion abolished: but so far it has not succeeded in its enlightened policy. The difficulty in the matter is simply this:-The Swedish Diet, or Congress, is composed, not of two houses-as our Congress and as the British Parliament-but of four. These four chambers represent respectively the nobles, the priests, the peasantry, and the burgesses, or people of the cities. A concurrent vote of the four houses is necessary to give validity to any measure. The project of law abolishing this religious penal code in Sweden has been several times passed by the chamber of burgesses and the chamber of the peasantry, but has as often been rejected by the chamber of nobles and chamber of priests, whose class interests are ttacked by the measure. The Cabinet gives all its weight to the liberal side of the question; but all efforts are ineffectual against class interests. The only way, therefore, in which the evil can be reached, is by a change in the constitution, and that is now being agitated in Sweden.

In the meantime, however, it might be a good idea to change the present fields of missionary enterprise to fields which present the widest scope for action. The British and American missionary societies, of all Protestant denominations, might send to Rome the missionaries and colporteurs that they now keep engaged in Africa and the East; and, on the other hand, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith might send the Jesuit fathers to Sweden and other Protestant countries to preach toleration and all the Christian virtues. These missions are quite as necessary as those that are now kept up in heathen lands. and promise quite as good a harvest to true Christian gleaners. We hope the suggestion will be favorably considered.

ANOTHER SLAVER AT CHARLESTON-NOTS FOR THE FIRE-EATERS TO CRACK .- We give in another column an account from the Charleston Mercury of the slaver Brothers, which has recently been brought into that port. This is the second slaver that has been taken into Charleston within two months, and they promise to afford our fireeating friends in that region an abundance of nuts to crack. The interest in the case of the slaver brig Putnam has greatly diminished in consequence of the prompt removal of the niggers, which, after all, is the chief point of attraction for both fire-eaters and abolitionists. The trial of the crew of the Putnam takes place at Charleston on the 22d inst., and a little ventilation of the law of the land in those Southern latitudes will do an immense deal of good.

Hitherto it has been the custom to send all captured slavers to New York for trial, and the consequence has been that a very general idea has taken possession of the Southern mind that a nigger trader had no chance of obtaining justice in a New York court, although there has not been one conviction in ten years in our tribunals. It is supposed that the abolitionists rule everything here, and that a captured slaver is dealt with under Northern law instead of being tried under the laws of the Union, which rule in the South as well as in the North Whether the new system of sending the captured slavers to Charleston is the result of accident or design is of little moment; we doubt not it will have a good effect both there and here. A little clarification of the law in a Southern court, before a Southern jury, under the advoeacy of Southern lawyers, and without the contagion of abolition excitement seekers, will go far towards enlightening the mercurial minds of our Southern cotemporaries. Perhaps they will find out that the laws against the slave trade were originally passed at the earnest request of the South, and with no small opposition from the North, and that the extension of the time of its final prohibition to 1808 was a concession made by the South to the slave traders of Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Our friends of the Mercury are hugely shocked